HALE DENIES HAVING even remotely approached him on the subject of German propaganda. William P. Trent, professor of Eng. He says he was approached by Otto State of the files of the Hearst Drive, New York, and George S. Vie.

Resents Bielaski's Disclosures at Washington, Pointing to Discrepancies.

PROFESSORS INDIGNANT

Shephard and Trent of Columbia Loyal to Country; McClellan in Army.

Dr. William Bayard Hale made eweeping denial late last night of all the charges made by A. Bruce Bie aski, head of the investigation bureau of the Federal Department of Justice. at the Senate inquiry in Washington He insisted he had never been a confidential agent of the German Government, although it was well known, he the German Information Service, a cress organization conducted "openly

nd above board in Madison Square." Dr. Hale characterized as a "weird" varn the story that he had been sent the German Government as a speal emissary to Rumania to induce out country to stay out of the war. The basis for this story, according to ir. Bielaski's testimony, was a state ment made by a prisoner in the Atenta penitentiary named Wunnenwho was convicted with others of sending spies to England. His tale, ecording to Dr. Hale, is not only otally false but "especially ridiculous." Dr. Hale insists that he never talked

o Count von Bernstorff for more than we minutes at a time, and certainly never attended any conferences with German agents in this country. He resented, however, the statement made w Mr. Bielaski that Mrs. Hale was a "It is inconceivable," he said, "that

Mr. Bielaski should have testified that wife was German. Mr. Bielaski as sat at our table, eating our bread, crinking our wine and playing with our children, and knows full well that we are all native Americans. Of ourse he was misquoted."

Hale Cites Discrepancies. Several discrepancies in the comunications purporting to have been ent by Von Bernstorff to Berlin were mphasized by Dr. Hale.

"I note," he said, "that the alleged espatch of Von Bernstorff which eads, 'I suggest that the time is faorable for Mr. Hearst to send a first ioss journalist to Berlin' is dated June 2, 1916. The alleged despatch gentloned my name, but I was not en in America. "Another alleged despatch from Von

Bernstorff reads: 'Hale tells me,' and This despatch was dated June 5, 1916. On that date I happened to be in Scotland and I could not very vell have told Von Bernstorff any-

"It is false that I had any contract with Count von Bernstorff, or with mybody connected with the German

with Count von Bernstorff. I never to Berlin.

"Mr. Hale was supposed to have no I never exchanged a word by st, messenger or telephone with this return to America, after the United

elebrated gentleman. ermany and Austria.

arged the ordinary duties of a forgn correspondent to the best of my

"Ridiculous," Says McClellan.

Col. George B. McClellan, former layor of New York city and one time rofessor at Princeton University, exressed amazement last night that his ame should have been included in the st of the "most important men in the "nited States" from the German viewoint Col. McClellan, who is now attached to the Ordnance Department eturned Wednesday from a military ission to France.

or that my name should have een on the list sent by Dr. Fuehr to 38 German Government is preposterwere in a position to discuss the mater-and as an army officer I am not, of course-I should consider it too abard to warrant an answer."

Prof. William R. Shephard-of Combia University also figured in the st, which, according to Mr. Bielaski, ntained the names of men who were isted as of pro-German inclinations.

"If my name was sent in this list to Germany by Dr. Fuehr," said Prof. Shephard, "it was done absolutely without my authorization. My attiude before the United States entered war was not pro-German, but rather pro-American and strictly neural, in accordance with President Wilson's own pronouncements. When this country entered the war, howpatriotic citizen to do and that was to and through." apport the Usuted States most loy-

Incurred Puchr's Displeasure.

"I did not know Dr. Fuehr well. met him a few times, but if he thought that I was pro-German he assumed On one occasion I took decided excepon to some of the historical statements made by him in his book and he persona non grats with him. I held that the invasion of Belgium was un-justifiable on any score whatsoever. He was a self-centred, offish sort of erron and he kept away from me

Prof. Shephard added in response to

BEEN IN TEUTON PAY lish literature at Columbia, could not J. Merkel of New York and offered understand what he had done to get \$200 to pass as critic upon some rehis name on the list of possible sympathizers sent to Germany by Dr.

"At the beginning of the war in Burope," said Prof. Trent, "I wrote some verses about Germany and Austria. him to affiliate with an organization tions, would have to follow. That was before the sinking of the of graduates of German universities. Fox pointed out that H Lusitania, however. Yes, the verses but suspecting propaganda he refused, were praiseful, but I discontinued my He declares he never liked the late ersification along these lines w en I found that they displeased my friends. saw what was coming and I not even sit down. thought it advisable from that time on to keep quiet.

"I never made any speeches or wrote any prose indorsing Germany's cause. In the first place I felt that I didn't have time to study the problems in volved as deeply as a scholar should before he attempts to write prose on a subject of this kind. In the field of poetry, however, I felt t at I could express my feelings in a sentimental way without having to give chapter and verse to prove my points."

"American" Makes Statement. The New York American this morn-

ing will publish the following refer nce to its connection with Dr. Hale: "The New York American never dided, that he had acted as adviser for knew or suspected or had any reason the German Information Service, a to suspect that William Bayard Hale had any relation whatsoever with the German Government or with the German Ambassador when he was sen to Berlin as a special correspondent It was well known that he had been special confidential agent of President Wilson in Mexico, that he had travlled much in Germany and had in 1908 written an interview with the Kalser for the Century Magazine, which attracted worldwide attention at the time.

"He was selected by the American to go to Germany solely because he had been distinguished by the United States Government by an important diplomatic mission and because his nown previous experience and quaintance in Germany seemed to fit him for the task. The agreement made with him by the American was for his exclusive services.

"The letter of credentials given to Mr. Hale by the New York American when he was sent to Berlin stated that he was 'solely to act as correspondent in Germany and Austria of he New York American.' It was as follows: "'Publisher's Office of New York

"To all civil and military authori-

ties:
"'Dr. William Bayard Hale of New York, bearer of this letter, goes to Berlin solely to act as correspondent in Germany and Austria of the New York American and Mr. Hearst's daily newspapers in Boston, Chicago, San rascisco, Los Angeles and Atlanta.

"'Dr. Hale's ample training as editor and European correspondent, his experience as President Wilson's special agent in Mexico and upon other fficial errands, his high character, integrity and ability, will commend him to you, and we shall be grateful for any facilities granted to him in the discharge of his very important errand, which is solely that of neutral correspondent.

"'NEW YORK AMERICAN."

Hale's Departure for Berita.

"Mr. Hale's employment began May overnment 'till June 23, 1918,' or with 27, 1916, the day before his departure nybody on God's earth, German, Turk for Berlin, when he was paid five Hottentot, except with the paper weeks salary in advance, \$1,000, with a draft for 5,000 marks and \$200 in "It is false that I ever sat in council gold for travelling incidental expenses

in the spring of 1916, when on my way other work, obligation or interest to the steamship I called at the Ritz-whatsoever except his duties as a Carlton and got a perfunctory letter news correspondent. All his expenses rom him, half printed and half writ- were paid by the American while he n, such a letter as he gave to all was in Europe, in addition to his salprespondents going abroad. I never ary, which was at first \$200 a week, tiended a conference at the Ritz-Carl- and was later advanced to \$300 a week.

States entered the war, when it ceased. "In the early summer of 1916 I was Mr. Hale received as salary and excolicited by the editor of the New York penses from the American in that penserican to go to Central Europe as riod, a little more than a year, \$14,300 chief European correspondent, I salary and \$21,788 for expenses. The adged, because of my acquaintance in total payment to Mr. Hale during his employment by the American, fifty-nine weeks, was therefore \$35,088.08. I consented to go. While in Central nine weeks, was therefore \$35,088.08. I consented to go. While in Central nine weeks, was therefore \$35,088.08. His expenses, nearly \$400 a week in the consented to go. addition to his salary, were due to the travelling couriers and assistants of a orrespondent covering a large theatre of the war.

"Mr. Hale succeeded as a news correspondent of the Hearst papers at Berlin the most eminent of war correspondents, the late James Creelman, who died at his post while represent

ing the Hearst papers in Berlin." Harris Never a Pro-German.

"I am not pro-German and never have been, but I have been striving to save America from being stabbed in the back by England," said Frank ave been connected with these activi-les or that my name should have German is a stilly lie. I was accused once before of that stigma. That was two years ago when George Creel tried to connect me with Gen. Pearson of Boer war fame. I have been anti-British since the Boer war and the occupation of Egypt by the British.

"My writings for years back wil show that I have always been vio-lently opposed to German Junkerism. In one book I attacked the Kaiser and called him an ignoble thief. I never knew Dr. Fuehr nor received any literature from him. I was the first man to tell the Kaiser to abdicate."

Bernard Ridder, also named in "the list of thirty-one," couldn't understand why the Government should inject his ame into the propaganda inquiry.

"Every one knew that I was pro-German prior to the war," he said, "but since our country's entrance into the war I have been American through Frederick F. Schrader, a former employee of the Washington Post and

ditor of the Dramatic Mirror, admitted he had written pro-German articles before the entrance of the United States into the war, but insisted he never had received any pay ch more than the facts warranted, for these articles from pro-German sources. In fact, he declared the articles had injured him in more than a thousand different ways. He was willreemed to take exception to my critical ing to submit all his acts to a Concess. for after that I seemed to be gress investigation.

HART SPURNED TEUTON BRIBE. Harvard Professor Cannot Under stand Misuse of His Name.

Apecial Despatch to THE SUR. CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 6 .- Prof. Albert Files Cared in 6 to 14 Days.

Cate ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money if PAZO OINT. night he, could not understand the last ratum money is night he, could not understand the last ratum money is night he, could not understand the last ratum money is night he, could not understand the las

Prof. Munsterburg and was in Von Mach's house only once and then did

Declares He Never Rad Any Dealings With a German.

Special Despatch to THE SUN. inclusion of his name in a list of prothers had to be pro-English. He said he never had any dealings and Paul Block. with a German in his life and did not

Charles Nagel, another St. Louisan mentioned in the list, was not in the city to-night. He was Secretary of the Interior in the Taft Administra-

inderstand why his name should be on

INFAMOUS LIE, SAYS MCLEAN.

Head of Washington "Post" Comments on Von Bernstorff Letter. WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-Edward B. McLean, editor-president of the Wash-

ment to-night: despatch from former Ambassador von Bernstorff, in which the statement is cred, too," the Fox letter continued. Washington Post to the German Gov-

Prof. Burgess Loyal, He Says.

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 6.—Prof. John W. Burgess of Columbia University. whose name appears in the pro-German list given out in Washington, said to-nig t that before this country entered the war he had endeavored to assist in maintaining its neutrality by presenting t e German point of view time, he said, he had attended strictly to his duties as an

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., Dec. 6 .-Any statement by German agents or any one else that I was actively or passively pro-German during the war falsehood," Dr. David Starr Jordan. hancellor emeritus of Stanford University, said to-day.

He was surprised at the appearance

PLOT REVEALED TO

Continued from First Page.

Mr. Bielaski assured THE SUN correspondent, however, that in the negotiations referred to Mr Untermyet did not disclose for whom he was trynewspaper.

the houseboat Osiris, then at Miami, Fla., February 19, 1916, and introduced in the records, was as follows: Dr. H. A. Albert, care of Hamburg American Line, 45 Broadway, New

York City

word that our opportunity has now arrived to acquire that morning and evening paper about which we have been talking and that it can be had for a price slightly under \$2,000,000 for four-sixths of the capital stock. which includes valuable real estate on Park row, but that action must be taken immediately.

Under proper conditions my friends would be willing to take a one-fourth interest, provided some arrangement could be made giving them the option to acquire the majority interest at a future date, say after the lapse of one or two years after the close of the war, which would afford every opportunity that could be possibly wanted. I understand that the project is now breaking about even, that is, that it is neither losing nor making money. But my friends are satisfied that it can be made a substantial earner and I am disposed to agree with

"National Courier" Affair.

I shall be glad to hear from you as to whether you are now in posttion to take up this subject seriously and bring it to a conclusion, as I believe the terms are advantageous. I expect to leave here on the 28th. spending the forenoon of March 1 in Washington and reaching New York that night. I shall probably have to leave about March 8 or 10

lowing was transmitted by Bernstorff Dr. to the Foreign Office at Berlin under Char date of October 27, 1916:

In the official accounts for the first and second quarters of 1916 will be found entries of payments to Mr. Theodore E. Lowe. As to this I have to report that this gentleman is of German origin and married to a German lady. He offered his services, as he founded a weekly paper, the National Courier. This offer came at the time when we were deploring the death of John R. Mc-Lean. This latter had given his newspaper an entirely anti-English character, so that his death left a great gap which the National Courier can unfortunately, never hope to fill.

Washington Post has been since fairly neutral, but may be entirely lost to us if it cannot, as it is very desirable, be put into the hands of Mr. Hearst.

German propaganda report from The plan of Edward Lyell Fox, sug-Washington. He says his addresses gested to Capt. Von Papen in May,

Merkel of New York and offered newspapers, Fox wrote Capt. Von reck, New York. Papen, would disclose hatred of Japan. views of one of Von Mach's books "Mr. Hearst," he wrote, "would lead bearing on German propaganda. The in any attack on Japan," and all of the offer he turned down. The book later other newspapers "except those controlled by the Morgan financial group, Prof. Hart also says Merkel asked to spatain their professional reputa-

Fox pointed out that Hearst is would give him reason to attack mentioned and his activities exhaus Fox said the use of play- | tively discussed. Japan. BARTHOLDT DENIES CHARGE. | wrights, bired to write plays with an ; anti-Japanese angle, the bribery of Bayard Hale up to the time he went story writers to give the same twist abroad for Mr. Hearst in 1915 had to their productions, and the utiliza-tion of Hiram N. Green, then editor of Embassy in the United States, acting Special Despatch to The Sus. the Associated Sunday Magazines, a as the head of propaganda work at a St. Louis, Dec. 6.—Richard Bartholdt, Sunday magazine sold to newspapers salary of \$15,000 per annum. He said former Congressman from the Tenth in the smaller cities, for placing these Hale even went so far as to advance district, commenting to-night on the productions, literary and theatrical, suggestions to the German Embassy inclusion of his name in a list of pro- would create the desired effect. He as to the form that the replies of the Germans, said he had as much right specifically warned Von Papen against German Government to the United to be a pro-German before the war as trying to approach the owners of the States should take during the inter-Sunday publications, Norman E. Mack | change of notes between the two Gov-

Would Use the Moyles.

Moving picture scenarios as a supplement to the other means of inciting anti-Japanese feelings would be use ful, too, Fox wrote. He quoted prices read in part as follows: on most of the things Mr. Green could do for them, according to Mr. Ble-

According to the Department of Jus tice investigator. Fox said: "The thugs who aided Thaw to escape would do anything for \$1,000, and a riot is child's play for them." They could be hired, the Fox document stated, to stir ington Post, issued the following state- up rioling in San Francisco against the Japanese. He even advocated the "Mr. Bielaski, in his testimony be- pretended outraging of women by the fore the Senate committee, quotes a Japanese to start feeling against them

"William J. Burns must be consid made that my father, the late John R | It said that Burns had sent a lot of McLean, offered to sell or rent the crooks to jull in California, but that he did not use evidence against the ernment. That is another of Von police there. Why not force him to Bernstorff's infamous lies. The Post use this evidence, the letter suggested, was never offered to him for sale or in securing the aid or connivance of the police in the rioting and uproar calculated to arouse the country.

Writes Play in Month.

Mr. Green, Fox said, could turn out an anti-Japanese play in a month and at the same time prepare the motion picture plays. Green, Fox wrote, was "a rapid worker."

The efforts of the German Govern ment to arouse interest in German "war, industrial and kultur films" was portrayed to the committee through public opinion in the United States the documents in the hands of the Department of Justice. It was shown by one document that Samuel Untermyer had conferred with the German agent, Fuehr, on what he termed press matter." The system worked out for using Jewish hatred of Russia and the war. trying to turn it into admiration for Germany was recited also.

The part played by Gaston B. Means in German propaganda was given by of his name in Fuehr's propaganda Mr. Bielaski. Means posed in Nev York as a wealthy Canadian, and sought the services of tugboat captains, presumably to take supplies out to British vessels of war. Then he told these captains that he was not that wealthy Canadian himself, but his agent, and that he had to convince secure tugboats which would under take to supply British vessels. He suggested that the best proof would be statements from them that they had description of the newspaper fitted already accomplished this. He found ription of the newspaper fitted already accomplished this. He found many which were exculated through THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN but one captain ready to swear to this the United States by German money.

Means to Get \$10,000.

Through the attitude of the others the Department of Justice was able to uncover the whole scheme, which was o use the false statement of the tugboat captains to make the basis of a German protest to the State Department against British violations of international laws.

Means was found to have received 10,000 from the German Government were "indirectly employed" by the Berlin Government.

when he gave the committee a docu-ment containing the names of thirtythe investigations into German propaganda here and is headed "Important Names included on the list are Prof.

William R. Shepherd, Columbia Uni versity; Prof. Hugo Muensterburg. Harvard University; Prof. William M. Sloane, Columbia University; Dr. Ednund von Mach, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. Auth von Briesen, New York; Prof. John W. Burgess, Newport, R. I.; Prof. Eugene Smith, Columbia Uni-versity; Prof. H. C. Sanborn, Vanderbilt University; Prof. J. G. McDonald. University of Indiana; Prof. Ferdinand scheull, University of Chicago; E. C. Richardson, Princeton University; Prof. Kuno Francke, Harvard University; Prof. George B. McClellan, Princeton University; Prof. A. B. Paust, Cornell University; Prof. Morris Jastrow, Jr., University of Wisconfor South America as a member of the International High Commission.

Of which Secretary McAdoo is chairof which Secretary McAdoo is chaireral Judge, Highland Park, Ill.; Rich-Mr. Bielaski testified that the foi- Bushnell Hart, Harvard University; C. J. Hexamer, Philadelphia; Charles Nagel, St. Louis; Oswald Garrison Villard, New York Evening Post; William Randolph Hearst, New York American; Bernard Ridder, New York Stants-Zeitung; Edward A. Rumely, New York Evening Mail; Frederick A Schrader, 1493 Broadway, New York; Frank Harris, 3 Washington Square, New York; Robert Ford, Freeman's lournal, New York: the Rev. Father

German Prison Camps

Just received from England Maps of the Prison Camps in Germany. Interesting to those having relatives or friends confined. Price, 50c; postpaid, 55c.

BRENTANO'S 5th Age. & 27th St., New York

Hale's Activities Discussed.

During the morning session Mr. Bielaski devoted considerable time cials of the Imperial German Government and others in the United States a prior to America's entry into the war but suspecting propaganda he refused, native of California. He urged that William Bayard Hale, representative He declares he never liked the late instead of approaching Mr. Hearst directly he be "kept in the dark," but and formerly President Wilson's perthat events be made to transpire which sonal special agent in Mexico, was SAYS FOES USED CABLES are alleged to have come to Wessels

Mr. Bielaski charged that William

In proof of the connections between Hale and the Imperial Government Mr. Bielaski read into the Record cablegrams taken from the effects of ship's position or other information Count von Bernstorff. The first had

The present is a favorable time to get Hearst to send a first rate journalist to Berlin. The man selected, W. B. Hale, has been a confidential agent of the embassy under

Inside Track Sought for Hele. In the other calblegram Von Bern torff said:

Hale says and Hearst confirms that the World (New York World) on account of Wiegand (supposedly Karl von Wiegand, a correspondent) gets the important interviews. Urge Hale get preference, as Hearst has since the beginning placed himself outspokenly on our side.

Meetings in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel New York, in 1914, at which the plotters of the German Government attempted to frame an entire policy of propaganda, were described by Mr. Bielaski. At these meetings there had Bernstorff, Dr. Dernburg, Meyer Ger

hard and George Sylvester Viereck. The role of chief of propaganda had been assumed by Dernburg, Mr. outline of the course he wanted putsued. He had asserted that favorable was essential to the cause of Germany throughout the world. He set the fel lowing as the rules of conduct of the propagandists:

"Avoid mention of 'kultur' and criticisms of the American attitude toward "Send from Berlin a dally wireless news letter from the German stand-

Courtesy for Americans.

"Show American correspondents in Germany all possible courtesy.
"Do everything possible to keep commit espionage, a crime which, like treason, is punishable with death by merica out of the war. hanging. Wessels was indicted under

"Pay attention to the demands of he Irish Americans." The Irish American propaganda organized by James K McGuire in New this mythical Canadian that he could York with German mone, as Bielaski asserted, had been par, for with an appropriation of \$22,00',

He said McGuire I of written two ooks friendly to the cause of Ger-The volumes were "The King, the

It was also asserted by the witness throughout the United States to which explosives and ingredients of explosent material whenever possible to forward the German cause. His ser-300 publications. It was also said that McGuire controlled the policy of the National Catholic in New York, the is held in the Raymond street Jail as Light, Albany; the Truth, Scranton,

was to report back to Von Bernstorff on conditions in Ireland.

ever, McGuire had been used by the Chilean to acquire citizenship in the

SPIES FOR TREASON

review of the propaganda by the offi- Grand Jury Accuses Hermann Wessels and Albert P. Fricke.

Reveals Methods of Germans of Schroejers through Binder. -Sensational Disclosures Forecast.

Passengers who sailed eastward on the last voyage of the Imperator of the Hamburg-American Line in the untroubled early summer of 1914 may remember the second officer who in the softly hesitating voice of one whose command of English is uncertain gave them, if they asked, the He was about 38, small of stature, been sent to Berlin June 2, 1916, and with his face bronzed by wind and read in part as follows: His name was Hermann Wessels.

The Imperator did not return to New York. The second officer did. United States Grand Jury indicted im yesterday for treason. dictment presented to Judge Julius M. Mayer in the Federal District Court gives in the form of allegations by the Government the first connected story of the operations of the German spy system in this coun try after the United States became a belligerent that the Department of Justice has permitted to become put

Reveals Methods of System.

The indictment does not give many of the details of alleged acts of Wessels and his associates in collecting and transmitting information of value to Germany or of alleged plots to dynamite shipping, but it lays bare the methods of the system.

For the first time the specific charge is made that the cables were used in transmitting secret information to Germany by way of neutral countrie working through the agents of a Ger-

The Grand Jury also indicted Albert Paul Fricke, a little, mild mannered dealer in toys. He, too, is charged with treason. He is alleged to have assisted Wessels by bringing him in touch with Americans friendly to Germany, by acting as the medium through which the German Intelligence Department transmitted funds to the spy, by harboring him and by attempting to put agents of the De when they began to trail Wessels it December, 1917. Fricke is a naturalized citizen. He came here in 1904. Both Wessels and Fricke are in the Tombs prison. They were indicted June 7 with Jeremiah A. O'Leary and others, charged with conspiracy to

the name of Karl Rodiger, the name on the Swiss passport with which he entered this country November 12 1916. There were indications vesterday that the new indictments are merely the preliminary to sensational d

closures. Planned to Bring In Explosives.

The indictment against Wessels a Kalser and Irish Freedom" and "What Reising information as to ways and means of using toy blocks. that McGuire had conducted a news service to Irish American publications modity largely dealt in by Fricke's was not arrested until lust week. Before the war he was superintenden for the Hansa line of German steam ships at its wharves in Brooklyn. He

Pa., and the Sun, Syracuse.

Pa. and the Sun, Syracuse.

Parts of submarines were being McGuire had also served as chair
are repeated in the new indictments nan of the executive committee of the are repeated in the new indiciments and Fox, Mr. Biclaski said, Edward had been sent by him to Ireland, Mr. these figures of course is Jeremiah Emerson, later found to be a native of Germany, and James F. J. Archibaid defray their expenses. Their function Feln agitator, who is in the prison

In the morning session the first sensation was spring by Mr. Rielaski was questioned as to sation was spring by Mr. Rielaski the relationships which McGuire had maintained after America's entrance into the war. He explained that the pepartment of Justice had questioned known, whom he described as the leadknown, whom he described as the leading men of influence of pro-German tendencies in the United States prior to the war. The list was secured in April 6, 1917. Prior to the war, how-German Government with regard to country. She is in the Elits Island the labor situation.

25.00

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Offer on the Sixth Floor To-day

Naval and Military Uniforms At Half Price

-all tailored according to the best known standards of custom tailoring_

\$55 Army Officers' Trench Coats

\$50 Petty Officers' Overcoats

\$8.50 Leather Puttees

British-made Trench Coats in Showerproof Gabardine, with detachable Fleece Lining. \$27.50 \$50 Marine Officers' Uniforms . 25.00 \$50 Naval Petty Officers' Uniforms 25.00

The only defendant not under arrest John T. Ryan, a Buffalo lawyer, who fled before the espionage indictments were found. Willard J. Robinson is in the Tombs. Emil Kipper, wealthy aged and infirm, is in Bellevue Hospital. Rudolph Binder and Hugo

tal. Rudolph Bin Schweitzer are dead. It is charged that Wessels entered the United States carrying both a fraudulent Swiss passport bearing the name Karl Rodiger and a false pass port of the Netherlands bearing the name of liaro Schroejers. Instructions and credits from his superiors here under the name of Rodige through Fricke and under the nam

That Wessels might receive com-munications from the German Gov rnments'it is alleged that he and Pricks arranged for a number of places at which he might receive mail. These places are named as These places are named as Albert Paul Fricke, 74-80 Washing

ton street. New York city: Rudolp Binder and A. Behrens & Co., 95 Broad street; Bernard Wessels, 9 Broadway, Yonkers; W. J. Robinson 33 Beauvoir avenue, Summit, N. J.; Wilhelmina Chaudiere, 320 West 111th street, and Ernst Bischoff, 84 West Broadway. Bernard Wessels has a confection ery store at 19 North Broadway

Yonkers. He is said by the Depart ment of Justice to be a first cousin of Hermann Wessels. The latter is alleged to have received mail at the confectionery store under the name of C. Stamm. Robinson is a defendant in the O'Leary case. He is a giant who won

publicity as a soap box orator against England before the United States be came a belligerent. He fled with Leary and Ryan and was arrested the Catskills. Wilhelmina Chaudiere is the widow

of a German. She came here with her son Herbert eight or ten years ago. The son was in the employ of the Bayer Company, a German owned hemical and drug company that has een seized by the Alien Property Custodian. Bischoff is a chemist. He told in- Fricke in December.

The Government alleges that when Wessels came to this country he and C. Stamm respectively. The fourth brought with him a large sum of was addressed to "Mrs. Maria K. de noney he had received from the Ger- Victorica, care of the Rev. Urb Behrens & Co. and \$10,000 in the cure

of Fricke. into the affairs of Wessels and Fricke. given

"Long sweetening or short sweetening?"—was the choice they gave a guest in the South during the Civil War.

"Long sweetening" was molasses. "Short sweetening" was a spoonful of sugar.

Our patrons have been cheerfully taking "Short sweetening" for many months. Friday, December 6th, the

all restrictions on sugar. This means that you can have as many "spoons" as you like,

food administration removed

Come to CHILDS to-day and get your cup of delicious coffee back with the old, familiar richness of plenty



The espionage system of the Department had got in good working had been kept of those travellers on neutral steamers whose reasons for ocean journeys did not appear to be the best and leads were developed that led William T. Sanders, Jr., an agent of the Department, to talk to Wessels denied all knowledge of four

vestigators he refused a request to Wessels denied all knowledge of four permit Wessels to receive mail at his letters that had come into possession of the Department. Three of these were addressed to Schroejers, Rodiger man Government. On his arrival he Nagelelsen. Esq., Superior of Leo found \$35,000 to his credit with A. House, 6 State street, New York."

In the indictment charging conspiracy to commit esplonage Up to September, 1917, the pay- Ryan and Robinson were charged with ments to Wessels were from \$1,000 abetting a conspiracy that had for to \$5,000. After that the payments part of its aim the landing of a Gerwere usually \$100 or \$200. In Deman army in Ireland. A list of alleged In De- man army in Ireland. A list of alleged comber of 1917 agents of the De-partment of Justice began to inquire and Baroness von Kretschman was

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Direct Attention to Their Most Extensive Collection of

Men's Fine Furnishings

from which may be selected practical gifts that any man will greatly appreciate. Our stock is not only the largest in the City, including the best productions of American and European makers, but also the lowest priced for furnishings of the same sterling

Silk Cravats 5	55c to \$3	3.50
* Knitted Silk Cravats 5	50c to \$	3.75
Mufflers in Silk and Silk Fibre	39c to \$1	5.00
Embroidered Initial 'Kerchiefs	.6 for \$	1.35
Novelty Colored Border 'Kerchiefs 2	25c to \$	1.25
Pure Silk Shirts \$4.	.95 to \$10	0.00
Fibre Silk Shirts \$2.	.95 and \$	3.95
Fine Madras Shirts \$1.	.65 to \$	2.95
Silk and Silk Mixture Pajamas, \$3	.95 to \$1	0.00
Cotton Fabric Pajamas	.65 to \$	3.00
•		
Dress Vests \$3.		
Blanket Robes		
Woolen Dressing Gowns \$12		
Velvet Dressing Gowns \$35.		
Wool Smoking Jackets \$5.	.95 to \$2	0.00
Silk Smoking Jackets	.00 to \$3	5.00
Silver Mounted Silk Umbrellas		
Grip Umbrellas\$3.7		
Silver Mounted Walking Sticks	\$3 and \$	5.00
		2 25
Silk Socks, in all colors		
Men's Woolen Sweaters		
Men's Angora Sweaters	\$10 to \$2	0.00
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ran Capeskiii Gioves		2.00

From the Saks Jewelry Depts. S-1:1 Cald Circumtta Cares \$95 to \$250.00

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1	14 Kt. Gold mounted \$6.50	to	\$22.50